

IN THEIR OWN WORDS—SENATE REPUBLICANS
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF BALANCED BUDGET

SENATE MAJORITY LEADER BILL FRIST

We have a moral obligation to balance the budget . . . I'm very hopeful that we're going to see that.—[Chattanooga Free Press, 1/5/96]

SENATOR RICK SANTORUM

The American people are sick and tired of excuses for inaction to balance the budget. The public wants us to stay the course towards a balanced budget, and we take that obligation quite seriously.—[Pittsburgh Post Gazette, 11/15/95]

SENATOR TRENT LOTT

I think the most important thing really does involve the budget, keeping a balanced budget, not dipping into Social Security, and continuing to reduce the national debt.—[Chattanooga Free Press, 1/27/02]

SENATOR CHUCK HAGEL

The real threat to Social Security is the national debt. If we don't act to balance the budget and stop adding to the debt, then we are truly placing the future of Social Security in jeopardy.—[Omaha World Herald, 2/6/97]

SENATOR JUDD GREGG

As long as we have a Republican Congress, we're going to have a balanced budget, and if we can get a Republican President, we can start paying down the debt on the Federal government.—[New Hampshire Sunday News, 2/1/98]

Mr. DASCHLE. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALEXANDER). The Senator from California.

AMENDMENT NO. 542 WITHDRAWN

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Earlier this morning I sent to the desk my amendment numbered 542. There is no unanimous consent agreement. I withdraw that amendment at this time because it is scheduled for a vote at 7:30 tonight and Members are not yet returned from the colod. Therefore, they would have no advance warning of the amendment. I will do it at another time. Therefore, I withdraw amendment No. 542.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALENT). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNIZING DON WILLIAMS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great American: Retired Colonel Don Williams, who is

stepping down as Executive Director of the CORE Committee of Fort Knox on May 31, 2003. Since retiring from the Army in 1990 as Chief of Staff at Fort Knox, Kentucky, Don has remained in Kentucky and tirelessly fought for that installation and the community surrounding Fort Knox.

For nearly as long as I have been a Senator, Don has been a valuable source of expertise for both me and my staff. I am grateful for his friendship and his tremendous assistance on Army and Fort Knox matters throughout the years. Although Don will be retiring from his position as Executive Director, I am heartened that he will remain an active member of the CORE Committee, and will continue to be an eloquent and influential advocate for Fort Knox.

Don's efforts as Executive Director of the Fort Knox CORE Committee, Vice Chairman of the Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs, Chairman for Legislative Affairs of the Fort Knox Chapter of AUSA, Vice President of the Board of Directors of the Patton Museum, and Executive Committee Member of the Armor and Cavalry Association illustrate the extent of his dedication to the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Don's contributions to Fort Knox and Kentucky are lasting, and I will continue to support federal funding for Fort Knox projects that live up to Don's vision of Fort Knox's central role in the future of the Army.

Many of the tremendous high-tech assets at Fort Knox for which I have worked to provide Federal funding came to my attention through the efforts of Don Williams. Don deserves credit for highlighting the importance of projects such as the Zussman Mounted Urban Combat Trainer site and the high-tech research at the Mounted Maneuver Battle Lab to the Congressional Delegation. These assets have allowed Fort Knox to play an important role in training our soldiers for urban combat and designing the requirements for the Army of the Future. I will always view these important assets as just a couple of Don's legacies.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to inform my colleagues about why I would object to a unanimous consent request to proceed to the intelligence authorization bill or any other legislation that may contain a provision undoing or modifying a straightforward law establishing congressional accountability for the Total Information Awareness Program.

Just this past February, as part of the fiscal year 2003 supplemental appropriations bill, the Senate considered, debated and adopted unanimously an amendment sponsored by myself and Senators FEINSTEIN, REID, BOXER, CORZINE, LEAHY, CANTWELL, HARKIN, LEVIN, DURBIN, BIDEN, DASCHLE, and CLINTON. That amendment requires specific congressional approval for any

deployment of technology developed by the Defense Department's Total Information Awareness Program; the Defense Department must seek authorization and appropriation for any deployment of the TIA technology to another agency or department. DARPA may continue to research and develop TIA technology as long as it submits a report required by the amendment. The report is due May 20, 2003, and it requires an explanation of the intended and actual use of funds for each project and activity of the TIA Program, the schedule for proposed research and development of each project and activity and target dates for the deployment of each project and activity. The report will also address the efficacy of systems such as TIA in predictive assessments of terrorist capabilities and plans, the likely impact of the TIA Program on privacy and civil liberties, the laws that will require modification to use the TIA Program and recommendations for eliminating or minimizing the adverse effects of the TIA Program on privacy and other civil liberties.

The TIA technology will give the Federal Government the capability to operate the most massive domestic surveillance program in the history of our country. It will put the financial, medical and other details of America's private lives at the fingerprints of tens of thousands of bureaucrats. The American people have the right to know if the federal Government intends to deploy this technology against them, when it will do and how, and Congress should preserve its oversight over the program. The amendment enacted in February provides that accountability.

Just last week the American people got a painful reminder about the shameful abuse of power and secrecy in the McCarthy era, and are rightfully wary about the protection of their privacy. In fact, although some in the Defense Department and elsewhere claim they are only interested in mining "lawfully-collected" information, just about any piece of information about any U.S. citizen can be "lawfully" collected or obtained by the federal government. It is for these reasons that I will object to any motion to proceed to any legislation affecting the Total Information Awareness Program unless and until I have fully reviewed it to guarantee that the accountability in the TIA amendment is preserved.

CHANGES TO COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, section 310(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, provides the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee with authority to revise committee allocations, functional levels, and budgetary aggregates for a reconciliation bill which fulfills an instruction with respect to both outlays and revenues. The chairman's authority under 310(c)